Presidents Lincoln, Johnson and Arthur. Royal 8vo. pp. xxv, 542. Charles Scribner's Sons. The author of this interesting book has had a long and distinguished career. While never a politician, he has taken a large and honorable part in public affairs. Called by Secretary Chase to the important post of Controller of the Curwhen the National banking system was to be organized, he acquitted himself with such conspicuous ability that Mr. Lincoln, upon his secend inauguration, made him Secretary of the Treasury. He continued in this post for the entire Presidential term, which was filled out by President Johnson after Lincoln's death, and he was called back to it by President Arthur in the a lawyer by profession, he became, as if by accident, a bank official, and found himself so apt in that occupation that he has devoted himself to finance, either as banker or Government officer, from that day. This has brought him into contact, especially during his official life, with great numbers of our leading men. It has evidently and so this work contains a large array of enter taining and useful recollections, the charm of which is only increased by a certain simplicity of manner in the telling of them, not common in a

The book may be roughly divided into three periods-that preceding his entrance into official he continued to be connected with the Treasury Department, and that of the Johnson Administra tion, of which he was a loyal member, standing by his chief until the end. Much of the interest of the book is in Mr. McCulloch's account of Mr. Johnson, and his efforts to rescue the memory of the tailor President from the obloquy into which

Mr. McCulloch set out from Boston fifty-five years ago in search of a fortune. He decided to settle in Indiana, and as he made his way from the southern to the northern part of the State on horseback, in quest of a home, he paused in South Bend. Forty years afterward he heard Charles Crocker tell how he set out in 1849 from that village for California: "His entire fortune then consisted of his horse and wagon, a couple of beds, some cooking utensils, and a few dollars in money. Samuel C. Sample, a Circuit Judge, was then living in South Bend. His salary was but a thousand dollars a year, but he was economi cal, industrious, and tasteful, and had been able to build a cottage, and to beautify its surroundings with shrubs and rapidly growing trees. Mr. Crocker was a friend of Judge Sample, with whom, as he informed me, he spent an hour of the evening before he commenced his long and westerly journey. As I left the cottage,' he said. 'I could not help feeling envious of my friend, and I said to him, that if I were as well fixed as he ras, I should be content. On my way over the plains,' he continued, 'I never stopped at night cottage before me, and comparing my doleful con dition with that of my friend Sample." He ney there lay a fortune for him of more than twenty millions. Mr. McCulloch settled at Fort Wayne, put out his shingle, and made a prompt success as a lawyer. Two years afterward was appointed cashier and manager of the Fort Wayne branch of the State Bank of Indiana. accepted the position without any intention of keeping it, or of giving up his profession, but to this he never returned. Henry Ward Beecher was one of Mr. McCulloch's intimate friends, after the latter's election to the presidency of the Bank of the State of Indiana brought him to Indianapolis. Later events make his tribute to Mr. Beecher's personal character of interest and imthem. "To me," says the writer, "he was an open book. If there had been anything wrong about him, I should have discovered it. He was Ancapable of disguise, and I never heard a senti-

in Indiana when the first Harrison campaign for win's famous speeches was made in defence of General Harrison's record in the House of Representatives, for there was stump-speaking in Congress then as there is now. General Crary, of Michigan, had bitterly criticised Harrison's generalship in the battle of Tippecanoe. General Crary was a military general on a peace establishment. Mr. Corwin described " a Michigan militia parade with General Crary as the commanding figure; the troops in motion with hoes, axe-handles and other deadly implements of war overshadowing the field; the General, with his gaudy epaulets gleaming in the sun, mounted upon a crop-cared, bushysail mare, fourteen hands high, riding gallantly fn front, displaying the beauty of his steed and his superior horsemanship; and when the parade was over, satisfying the thirst which his glorious labor had created with watermelons which he slashed with his mighty sword and shared with his heroic men. I recollect no speech so provocative of hearty laughter as this speech of Mr. Corwin. His exaggerated but somewhat truthful description of a militia parade (general training, it was called) in the early days of the West, in the conduct of which General Crary was supposed to have acquired the knowledge that fitted him to criticise General Harrison's military character, was so absolutely funny that the House was convulsed with merriment, and Democrats as well as Whigs shouted as he went on until they were hoarse. To such a speech there could be no answer. General Crary subsided. He was never heard again in the House or in public in Michigan. 'Slain by Corwin' was the return of the inquest over his political

ment from him that the strictest moralist could

Southern sentiment was strong in Southern Indiana as the war approached. Mr. McCulloch says he was astounded by the speeches of some of the most prominent members of the Legislature of 1860 and 1861, against what they called the coercion of Souther States. "One enthusiastic speaker to whom I listened, and who did give service to the Government as a colonel of an Indiana regiment, declared that armed coercionists would have to pass over his body before they crossed the Ohio River." In 1862 Mr. McCulloch went to Washington to oppose the passage of the bill to establish a National banking system, which, if it passed, might be greatly prejudicial to the State banks, of one of the largest of which he was president. Early in 1863, to his surprise, he received an offer from Mr. Chase of the position of Controller of the Currency. His views regarding the National banking system had undergone a change after the bill had been amended and had become a law, and he decided to make the pecuniary sacrifice involved in the acceptance of the office. Mr. McCulloch's tribute to Mr. Chase is one of fervent admiration. " Mr. Chase was one of the most extraordinary men that our country has produced. . . . It was the successful general who was the recipient of public honors, not the man by whose agency the sinews of war were supplied; and yet, but for the successful administration of the Treasury Department during the war, the Union would have been riven asunder. If I were asked to designate the man whose services, next to Mr. Lincoln's were of the greatest value to the country, from March, 1861, to July, 1864, I should unhesitatingly name Salmon P. Chase." After dwelling upon Mr. Chase's remarkable achievements in raising money for a Government whose Treasury was empty, and

tinues:

preparation. His work was gigantic, and even the most critical were compelled to acknowledge that on the whole it was done well. Two mistakes he admitted—one, in consenting that the United States notes should be made a legal tender; the other, in advising the repeal of the clause in the first Legal Tender act which made the notes convertible into bonds. His friends were forced to admit that he made two mistakes of a different character—one in permitting his name to be used as a candidate for the Presidency while he was a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet; the other, in resigning when his services as Secretary of the Treasury were greatly needed. It may be proper for me to remark here that the personal relations between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Chase were never cordial. They were about as unlike in appearance, in education, in manners, in taste and in temperament as two eminent men could be. Mr. Chase had received a classical field and became the lender of the Anti-Slavery party of Ohio, he had been a student of general literature; in appearance he was impressive, in manner stately, in taste refined, in temperament cold. Although the larger part of his early life was passed in the West, he was not "Westernized." He cracked no jokes, and he had no aptitude for story-telling. He did not and could not appreciate those qualities which brought Mr. Lincoln so close to the hearts of the people. Self-reliant, rapid in conclusions, and prompt in action, he would not, had he been President in the spring of 1861, have waited for South Carolina te strike the first blow; it was therefore fortunate that he was not in Mr. Lincoln's place.

When Mr. McCulloch first went to Washington, be applied for loderings at a house not far from When Mr. McCulloch first went to Washington,

he applied for lodgings at a house not far from the Arlington Hotel, where he understood rooms could be had. The lady of the house showed him a pleasant room, cheaply and scantily furnished, which he took, and she introduced him to her husband, a middle-aged man of graceful manners, with a handsome and highly intellectual face. It did not take long to show that he was a man of superior culture. He was engaged at that moment in calculating the explosive power of gunpowder. Mr. McCulloch ventured to ask him if he was employed in the War or Navy Department. "No," he replied; " I am a clerk in the Coast Survey." This was Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, then a fugitive from Mississippi, driven out for his fidelity to the Union, and for many years past the honored president of Columbia College, in this city. Mr. McCulloch's acquaintance with Dr. Barnard was a great advantage to him, he says, as it opened the way for his introduction to many men " of a higher stamp" than he had known before. Among these were Professor Henry, A. D. Bache, Simo-Newcomb, J. E. Hilgard, and others. Mrs. McCulloch's tribute to Professor Henry is a warm one: "Had he followed the advice of his friends in Albany, he would have held the key of telegraphy in the United States, and controlled the telegraph long enough to have made himself rich. He never expressed regret that he did not avail the fruits of his labors, but he would have been more than human if he had not been mortified by their failure to give him the credit which was

his due." When he succeeded at the opening of Mr. Lin coln's second term to the place Mr. Chase very laborious and thankless one. I gave my entire time to its duties, I was not away from (four years) which I held it, frequently working by night as well as by day. I was subject to the most liberal abuse in the Senate and House, and. sorry that I accepted the post. The only thing the course of some of my Republican friends in the Senate and House, who, when a rupture of my official relations with President Johnson was feared. would come to the Treasury Department and entreat me to 'hold on'-as one of them said, 'For God's sake, hold on'-and then go back to the Capitol and hear me abused, without uttering a word in my behalf." Mr. McCulloch does not seem to have been a witness to the mournful just before his assassination. He says:

I never saw Mr. Lincoln so cheerful and happy as he was on the day of his death. The burden which had been weighing upon him for four long years, and which he had borne with heroic forti-tude, had been lifted; the war had been practically ended; the Union was safe. The weary look which his face had so long worn, and which could be observed by those who knew him well, even which his face had so long worn, and which could be observed by those who knew him well, even when he was telling humorous stories, had disperared. It was bright and cheerful. As he appeared. It was bright and cheerful. As he appeared. It was bright and cheerful. As he appeared in the White House, he said: "We must look to the people," I replied: which his face had so long worn, and which could be observed by those who knew him well, even when he was telling humorous stories, had disperared. It was bright and cheerful. As he appeared. It was bright and cheerful. As he will the white House, he said: "We must look to two whose services he desires to dispense with. He soldiers." "I shall look to the people," I replied: "they have not failed us thus far, and I don't time of its at the had denounced it at the will will said the people of the people." soldiers." "I shall look to the people, "they have not failed us thus far, and I don't think they will now." A few hours after I saw him unconscious and dying.

Speaking of the execution of Mrs. Surratt, he

says:

There was a general feeling of regret that her punishment had not been commuted from death to imprisonment. The evidence on which she was convicted would not have satisfied an impartial jury. Her complicity in the assassination was not clearly prozen, and the sternest justice, in her case, would have been satisfied with a laxer punishment. The most pitiful object that I ever beheld was the prostrate form of Miss Serratt (who was said to be an amiable and accomplished young lady) upon the main staircase of the Exceutive Mansion on the morning of the day of her mother's execution. She had come to plead for her mother's lite, and, having failed to obtain admission to the President, she had fainted in descending the stairs. There was, I am sure, no foundation for the report, which many believed, that Mr. Stanton's life was shortened by remove for his agency in the prosecution and execution of Mrs. Surratt; but I know that President Johnson deeply regretted that he did not favorably consider the petations that were made for a commutation of her punishment, and that he especially regretted that he ordered the writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Wiley on the morning of her execution to be disregarded.

Mr. McCulloch's discussion of the events of the

Mr. McCulloch's discussion of the events of the war is chiefly remarkable for its carnest defence of McClellan, who, he thinks, was badly treated, and for the severity of its criticisms of General Grant. He reviews the terrible slaughter with which Grant's attempt to move directly upon Richmond was repulsed, and says: "The adoption of the direct route to Richmond was unfortunate, as the entire army could have been transferred from the Potomae to the James, to which it turned after the battle of Cold Harbor, without the loss of a man, and with the saving of millions of dollars to the National Treasury. It would not have been adopted but for the prevailing opinion that the safety of Washington depended upon the army being kept between it and Richmond. Some consolation, however, for the National losses was found in the losses of the enemy, which, although they did not probably exceed twenty thousand, told most heavily upon their declining strength." On many grounds, Mr. McCulloch disputes Grant's right to a place among the world's greatest soldiers. The commentary upon General Grant's civil career must be of more value, however, and of more interest. As characteristic of the extreme self-confidence with which he entered upon his duties as President, this incident is narrated:

President, this incident is narrated:

"Have you read," asked one of the ablest of the Republican Senators the next morning after the inauguration, "have you read General Grant's inaugural?" "I have," I replied. "The responsibilities of the position I feel, but I accept them without fear." The Senator repeated this passage from the inaugural slowly, and then said: "You know, McCulloch, that I am not a religious man, but if I had been elected President, I should not have accepted the responsibilities without fear. I should on my knees have asked G-d to belp me." He then, in language which I will not repeat, expressed something more than his regret that one who had no comprehension of the duties he was to perform should accept the responsibilities thereof with such self-confidence.

The execution of the treaty for the acquisition

The execution of the treaty for the acquisition of Santo Domingo, without the knowledge of the Secretary of State, is characterized as "one of the strangest, not to say most astonishing, things that had occurred in the history of the country. President Grant, Mr. McCulloch says, seemed entirely unconscious of the impropriety of his action His Administration was soon surrounded with which could not borrow abroad, the writer con- scandals. "He was simply a soldier, a man of good common sense and honest intentions, self-That Mr. Chase made some mistakes, is admitted by his warmest friends—if he had not, he would have been more than mortal. He was called upon to perform duties of the highest importance to his country—duties to which he was entirely unaccustomed, and for the performance of which he had no opportunity for McCulloch that "he had the disposition, and only of the mistakes, is admitted by his warmest friends—if he had not, he was importance of the most artful and least trustworthy men of his party." His willingness to be nominated for a third term convinced Mr. reliant, but wanting in sagacity. Open to flat-

needed the opportunity, to become a dictator." Mr. McCulloch's long connection with President Johnson as a member of his Cabinet will of course be taken into account in considering what is written of him. Mr. McCulloch makes no secret of his admiration for Johnson, who, he contends, has been more imperfectly understood than any other public man in the United States. All of what is said in this book upon this subject is of great interest, and much of it is historically important. Stress is laid upon the propriety of his habits, in spite of a general impression to the

his habits, in spite of a general impression to the contrary:

For six weeks after he became President he occupied a room adjoining mine, and communicating with it, in the Treasury Department. He was there every morning before 9 o'clock, and he rarely left before 5. There was no liquor in his room. It was open to everybody. His lancheon, when he find one, was, like mine, a cup of tea and a cracker. It was in that room that he received the delegations that waited upon him, and the personal and political friends who called to pay their respects. It was there that he made the speeches which startled the country by the bitterness of their tone—their almost savage denunciation of secessionists as traitors who merited the traitor's doom. So intemperate were some of these speeches that I should have attributed them to the use of stimulants if I had not known them to be the speeches of a sober man, who could not overcome the habit of denunciatory declamation which he had formed in his bitter contests in Tennessee. They were, like all of his subsequent offland addresses, quite unsuited to his position as President. If he had been smitten with dumbness when he was elected Vice-President, he would have escaped a world of trouble. From that time onward he never made an offhand public speech by which he did not suffer in public estimation, but none of them could be charged to the account of strong drink. For nearly four years I had daily intercourse with him, frequently at night, and I never saw him when under the influence of liquor. I have no hesitation in saying that whatever may have been his faults, intemperance was not among them. There was a marked difference between his carefully prepared papers and his offhand speeches. The former were well written and dignified; the latter were inconsiderate, retaliatory, and in a style which could only be tolerated in the heat of a political campaign—hence the opinion that they were made when he was under the influence of liquor.

Concerning the relations between President Johnso

Concerning the relations between President Johnson and General Grant, Mr. McCulloch writes:

It was upon the Mexican question that the first difference arose between Mr. Johnson's Administration and the General of the Army. No sooner had our civil war been terminated than General Grant became the advocate of forcible measures for freeing our sister republic from the presence of her enemies. He expressed to the President and to Mr. Seward the opinion that notice should be given to the French Government that the presence of its army in Mexico could no longer to be tolerated by the United States, and that unless it was speedily withdrawn, the United States would be bound, in maintaining their well-known policy, to aid the Mexicans in expelling them. General Grant was not content with the frequent and earnest expression of his opinion; lie ordered troops to the frontier, not only for readiness to march into Mexico in case war should be declared, but apparently to provoke hostilities, and thus make war between the two countries unavoidable. Mr. Seward knew that the invasion of Mexico had been in the interests of the Confederate States, the independence of which, and the breaking up of the great republic, had been hopefully if not confidently expected by France as well as by England, and that the success of the Government in its war for self-preservation had made it abortive. He knew that the invasion of Mexico had never been popular with the French people, and that, as it was burdensome upon their treasury without reflecting glory upon the French arms, it was becoming odious to them. He knew also that the French people cared nothing for Mexico, but that they did care for the honor of their flag, and that war in which renown might be won was what Napoleon the Emperer needed to repair the blundar in which renown might be won was what Concerning the relations between President ohnson and General Grant, Mr. McCulloch writes: did care for the honor of their flag, and that war in which renown might be won was what Napoleon the Emperor needed to repair the blunder he had made in placing, at the expense of France, an Austrian Prince upon the throne of Mexico. It was therefore very clear to the mind of Mr. Seward that all that was necessary on the part of the Government to secure the removal of the French was peace and time.

part of the Government to secure the removal of the French was peace and time.

But this was not all. Mr. Seward perceived, what General Grant lost sight of, that an at-tempt to expel foreibly the French from Mexico-might mean, not war between the United, but the disunited States, and one of the most powerful Nations of Europe. Fortunate was it for the people of the United States, and for the cause of civil liberty throughout the world, that at the close of our great civil war the control of the Government was not in the hands of a self-con-lident soldier.

The account given of the impeachment trial is exceedingly interesting. As to Mr. Stanton, it

whose services he desires to dispense with. He did not believe in the constitutionality of the Tenure-of-Office Act. He had denounced it at the time of its passage in the severest language. He felt that he had placed himself in a false position by denying the right of the President to remove him from the office of Secretary of War in opposition to the opinion which he had given to the President in writing, and after his return to private life he was anxious that on this point he should be set right. In the last conversation which he had with one of his most intimate friends, he said that although he had stood by those who had stood by the Government, Mr. Lincoln and himself during the war, and had remained in the Cabinet in opposition to the wishes of his chief, he had never doubted the constitutional right of the President to remove the members of his Cabinet without question from any quarter whatever. The Reconstruction measures which were advocated by President Johnson were the same that had been favorably considered by Mr. Lincoln and in the same conversation referred to Mr. Stanton expressed the opinion that "if Mr. Lincoln had lived he would have had a hard time with his party, as he would have been at odds with it on Reconstruction."

This is the final summing up of Mr. Johnson's

This is the final summing up of Mr. Johnson's character and career:

This is the final summing up of Mr. Johnson's character and career:

No matter how unpopular or severely criticised a man occupying a high position may have been while in active life, there is usually a disposition, even on the part of those who were the most hoetile to him, to be generous to his memory. This disposition has not been manifested in Mr. Johnson's case, It is not often that kindly mention is made of him upon the platform or in the press. Among those who have filled high places with ability, or rendered distinguished services to their country, his name is rarely classed; and yet when the history of the great events with which he was connected has been faithfully written, there will appear few names entitled to greater honor and respect than that of Andrew Johnson. His faults were patent; he was incapable of disquise. He was a combasant by temperament. If he did not court controversy, he enjoyed it. He rarely tried to accomplish his ends by policy; when he did, he subjected himself to the charge of demagogy. In tact he was utterly deficient, and he ran against snags which he might easily have avoided. Naturally distrustful, he gave his confidence reluctantly—never without reserve; he had therefore few constant friends. These preculiarities and detects in his character were manifest, and they were severe drawbacks upon his usefulness in public life. On the other hand, he never cherished animosity after a contest was over. He never failed in generosity toward a defeated foe. He was brave, honest, truthful. He never shrank from danger, disregarded an engagement, or was unfaithful to his piedges. His devetion to the Union was a passion. There was no sacrifice that he was not willing to encounter in its defence. It was not mere emotion that prompted the direction that the fiag of his country—the Stars and Stripes—should be his winding sheet, but the expression of his devotion to the principles which it represented.

A large portion of the work is, naturally, oc-

A large portion of the work is, naturally, occupied with financial discussions, which there no space to deal with here. The book is a valuable contribution to the political history of the time. and breathes throughout the high and generous character of its author.

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M ISSES A. AND M. FALCONER PERRINGS Girls M School. Removed to specious house, 244 Lenox. Rew. New. York. Tenth year begins September 27. Boarding pupils aboo per year. M ISS REYNOLDS'S SCHOOL,

66 WEST 45TH-ST.,

OPENS OCTOBER 1.

M ISS J. F. MOORE will receive Bearding and Day pupils at her residence, 117 West 76th-st. October L Kindergarten opens Oct. 8. M ISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS reopens Oct. 1. Gradu-ates prepared for college. No. 45 East 68th-st. Instruction.

For Young Ladies—City.

A BBY SAGE RICHARDSON'S

1. Class meetings daily for one hour; weekly or semiweekly classes; private pupils; drawing-room legiures.
Circulars sent on application. Mrs. RICHARDSON can
be seen personally from 11 to 1, 132 West 44th st. NEW-YORK CITY, 51 West 52d-st.

M RS. GALLAHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
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A thorough French education, Courses in the sciences,
mathematics and drawing. Special attention to primary
classes. Circulars on application.

MISS CROCKER AND MISS BECK'S
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
31 West 421-t., opposite Bryant Park.
Reopens October 8, 1888.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS, 54 East 21st-st., will reopen
her Day School for Young Ladies and Children Octo-

MISS GIBBONS' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

55 WEST 47TH-ST.

REOPENS SEPTEMBER 28.

MRS. GRIFFITTS' DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and little girls, reopens October I.

No. 414 Madison ave., near Forty-eighth-st.

M ISS BALLOWS SCHOOL,
24 EAST 22D-ST.
Will re-open on Thursday, October 4. MISS JAUDON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MISS JAUDON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

348 Maddson ave.

Will recome MONDAY, OCTOBER 1st.

Five nuplis received into the family.

MISS CHISHOLM'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

15 East 66th st.

R UTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE. 60th year opens Sept. 20. Full collegrate course; spensal and elective. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory and Boarding Departments, 64-50 West 55th-st. Rev. G. W. SAMSON, D. D., Pres.

Sr. John's SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND LITTLE CHILDREN. 21 AND 23 WEST 32D-ST.
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9.
Mrs. THEODORE IRVING,
Miss L. I. HOWE.

THE MISSES WREAKS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for girls, 37 Fast 68th-st., reopens Oct 1; Separate class for boys. Kindergarten.

Separate class for boys. Kindergarten.

THE MISSES MASON'S English and French school
for young ladies and children, will reopen October 1
at 43 West 50th-st.; special course for advanced pupils.
At home September 15.

THE MISSES MOSES BOARDING AND DAY
SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, reopens
September 25. Kindergarten in charge of a trained kindergarten teacher. 647 Madison-ave.

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(Established 1882).

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Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.

Reopens Oct \$ Miss DAY in charge.

THE MISSES PERINE'S SCHOOL

44 EAST 78TH-ST.

First house east of Madison-ave-

22 East 54th-st., October 2.

Separate classes for boys, Oct. 1. Kindergarten, Oct. 10 V AN NORMAN INSTITUTE (Founded 1857), HOME AND DAY SCHOOL —Central Park, West, at 624-84 (Morgan Manaion.) Mine, VAN NORMAN, Principal. WEST END AVENUE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Re-pens September 26. Miss Thompson, Miss Annin, Miss Beard, Principals. West End-ave., 208, near 75th-st. 148 MADISON-AVE.—Mrs. Roberts and Miss Walker's English and French school for young ladies. No home study for pupils under fourteen.

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